THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

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Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

THE BETTER LAND.

[BY MRS. HEMANS.

"I hear the speak of the better land,
Thou callest its children a happy band;
Mother! oh, where is that radiant shore!
Shall we not seek it and weep no more?
Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
And the fire-flies glance through the myrtle boughs."
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it where the feathery palm trees,
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?
Or midst the green islands of glittering seas,
Where the fragrant forests perfume the breeze,
Amid strange, bright birds on their starry wings,
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?"
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it far away in some region old,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold?
Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,
And the diamond lights up the secret mine,
And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand;
Is it there, sweet mother, that better land?"
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Eye hath not seen my gentle boy;
Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy;
Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—
Sorrow and death may not enter there;
Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom,
Far beyond the clouds and beyond the tomb,
—It is there, it is there, my child!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAN SCHALKEN'S WISHES.

At a small fishing village in Dutch Flanders, there is still shown the site of a hut, which was an object of much attention while it stood, on account of a singular legend that relates to its first inhabitant, a kind hearted fellow, who depended on his boat for subsistence, and his own happy disposition for cheerfulness during every hardship and privation. Thus the story goes: one dark and stormy night in winter, as Jan Schalken was sitting with his good-natured buxom wife by the fire, he was awakened from a transient doze by a knocking at the door of his hut. He started up, drew back the bolt, and a stranger entered. He was a tall man, but little could be distinguished either of his face or figure, as he wore a large dark cloak, which he had contrived to pull over his head after the fashion of a cowl. "I am a poor traveller, (said the stranger,) and want a night's lodging. Will you grant it to me?" "Aye, to be sure, (replied Schalken,) but I am afraid your cheer will be but sorry. Had you come sooner, you might have fared better. Sit down, however, and eat of what is left." The traveller took him at his word, and, in a short time afterwards, retired to his humble sleeping-place. In the morning, as he was about to depart, he advanced towards Schalken, and giving him his hand, thus addressed him: "It is needless for you, my good friend, to know who I am; but of this be assured, that I can and will be grateful; for when the rich and the powerful turned me last night from their inhospitable gates, you welcomed me as a man *should* welcome man, and looked with an eye of pitty on the desolate traveller in the storm. I grant you three wishes. Be they what they may, those wishes shall be gratified." Now Schalken certainly did not put much faith in these promises, but still he thought it the safest plan to make trial of them; and, accordingly, began to consider how he should fix his wishes.—Jan was a man who had few or no ambitious views; and was contented with the way of life in which he had been brought up. In fact, he was so well satisfied with his situation, that he had not the least inclination to lose a single day of his laborious existence; but, on the contrary, had a very sincere wish of adding a few years to those which he was destined to live. This gave rise to wish the first: "Let my wife and myself live (he said) fifty years longer than nature has designed!" "It shall be done," cried the stranger. While Schalken was puzzling his brain for a second wish, he bethought him that a pear-tree which was in his little garden, had been frequently despoiled of its fruit, to the no small detriment of the said tree, and grievous disappointment of its owner. "For my second wish, grant that whoever climbs my pear-tree shall not have power to leave it until my permission be given."

This was also assented to. Schalken was a sober man, and liked to sit down and chat with his wife of an evening; but she was a bustling body, and often jumped up in the midst of a conversation that she had only heard ten or twelve times, to scrub the table or set their clay platters in order. Nothing disturbed him so much as this, and he was determined, if possible, to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance. With this object in view, he approached close to the stranger, and in a low whisper told him his third and last wish: That whoever sat in a particular chair in his hut, should not be able to move out of it until it should please him so to order. This wish was agreed to by the traveller, who, after many greetings, departed on his way. Years passed on, and his last two wishes had been fully gratified by often detaining thieves in his tree, and his wife on her chair. The time was approaching when the promise of longevity would be falsified or made manifest. It happened that the birth-days of the fisherman and his wife were the same.

They were sitting together on the evening of the day that made him 79 years, and Mistje 78 years of age, when the moon that was shining through the window of the hut seemed suddenly to be extinguished, and the stars rushed down the dark clouds and lay glaring on the surface of the ocean, over which was spread an unnatural calmness, although the [illegible] seemed to be mastered by the winds, and were moving onward with their mighty waves of clouds. Birds dropped dead from the boughs, and the foliage of the trees turned to a pale red. All seemed to prognosticate the approach of Death: and in a few minutes afterwards sure enough he came. He was, however, very different from all that the worthy couple had heard of him. He was certainly rather thin, and had very little color, but he was well dressed, and his deportment was that of a gentleman. Bowing very politely to the ancient pair, he told them he came merely to give notice that by right they should have belonged to him on that day, but a fifty years respite was granted, and when that period had expired, he should visit them again. He then walked away, and the moon, and the stars, and the waters regained their natural appearance. For the next fifty years every thing passed on as quietly as before; but as the time drew near for the appointed advent of Death, Jan became thoughtful, and he felt no pleasure at the idea of the anticipated visit. The day arrived, and Death came, preceded by the same horrors as on the former occasion. "Well, good folks, (said he,) you can have no objection to accompany me; for assuredly you have hitherto been highly privileged, and have lived long enough." The old dame wept and clung feebly to her husband, as if she feared they were to be divided after passing away from the earth on which they had dwelt so long and so happily together. Poor Schalken also looked very downcast and moved after Death but slowly. As they passed by Jan's garden, he turned to take a last look at it, when a sudden thought struck him. He called to Death and said, "Sir, allow me to propose something to you. Our journey is a long one, and we have no provisions; I am too infirm, or I would climb yonder pear-tree, and take a stock of its best fruit with us; you are active and obliging, and will, I am sure, sir, get it for us." Death, with great condescension, complied, and ascending the tree, gathered a great number of pears, which he threw down to Jan Schalken and his wife. At length he determined upon descending, but, to his surprise and apparent consternation, discovered that he was immovable; nor would Jan allow him to leave the tree until he had given them a promise of living another half century.

They jogged on the old way for fifty years more and Death came to the day. He was by no means so polite as he had formerly been, for the trick that Schalken had put upon him had offended his dignity and hurt his pride not a little. "Come, Jan," said he, you used me scurvily the other day, (Death thinks but little of fifty years!) and I'm now determined to loose no time—come."

Jan was sitting at his table busily employed in writing, when death entered. He raised his head sorrowfully, and the pen trembled in his hand as he thus addressed him: "I confess that my former conduct towards you merits blame, but I have done with such knaveries now, and have learnt to know that life is of little worth, and that I have seen enough of it. Still, before I quit this world, I should like to do all the good I can, and was engaged when you arrived in making my will, that a poor lad, who has always been kind to us, may receive this hut and my boat. Suffer me to finish what I have begun, and I shall cheerfully follow wherever you may lead. Pray sit down, in a few minutes my task will be ended." Death thus appealed to could refuse no longer, and seated himself in a chair—from which he found it as difficult to rise as he had formerly to descend from the pear tree. His liberation was bought at the expense of an additional fifty years, at the end of which period, and exactly on their birthday, Jan Schanken and his wife died quietly on their bed, and the salt water flowed freely in the little village, in which they had lived long enough to be considered the father and mother of all its inhabitants.

Religion.—Hold fast, therefore, by this sheet anchor of happiness—religion. You will often want it in the time of danger, the storms and tempests of life. Cherish true religion as precisely as you will fly, with abhorrence and contempt, superstition and enthusiasm. The first is the perfection and glory of the human nature; the two last the depravation and disgrace of it. Remember the essence of religion is a heart void of offence towards God and toward man; not subtle, speculative opinions; but an active vital principle of faith.—*Earl of Chatham.*

Philosophy.—A love-smitten professor in one of our colleges, after conversing awhile with his Dulcinea on the interesting topic of matrimony, concluded at last with a declaration, and put the emphatic question of, "Will you have me?"

"I am sorry to disappoint you," replied the lady, "and hope my refusal will not give you pain.—But I must answer no."

"Well, well, that will do, Madam," said her philosophical lover, "and now *suppose we change the subject.*"

A Girl's Feet in thick Shoes.—Maj. McCardle, of the Vicksburg Whig, is in ecstacies with a couple of beautiful feet he saw the other day, belonging to a young and handsome girl, and which were done up in good substantial leather shoes with thick soals. The Major thinks, and we think he is right, that the girl has one of the right kind of mothers at home. As the beautiful creature turned a corner and was hid from sight, McCardle thus broke out to himself:

"Ah! your mother loves you as a mother ought to love her children, and she will not allow you to cramp your dear little toes in a piece of kid-skin, and thus open the way for colds, coughs, asthmas, catarrhs, consumptions, influenzas, and all imaginable and unimaginable diseases to creep into the system, nor does she wish you to lay a crop of corns to fret over the balance of your life, to spoil your temper and make you blow your husband when you [illegible]. Speaking of husbands, we are not in a hurry ourselves, and perhaps we may wait a couple of years or more for you, [illegible] stick to your thick shoes, and don't make a simpleton of yourself, as some *grown up girls* have done before now."

REMARKS ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HUSBANDRY.

1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and the situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad, that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage, even barren heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land, that will so far exhaust your soil as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively, upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and buck-wheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and even then, a change of crops will generally do best, excepting onions, carrots, and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant, when followed successively for two or more years upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties itself, without lessening its powers to produce some other plants. This fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener than once in seven years, and is common to all crops, with the exception of those noticed as above.

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require, in such regular succession, as to form a routine of 5, 6, or 7 years, according to the nature, quality, and situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good, and good better. Try and see.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

To Produce a Yellow Rose, without a Thorn.—Take the genistella, or sweet broom; cut it down to within a few inches of the ground, engraft upon the centre stem [illegible] from the white rose bush, and, if the process is properly managed, you will produce the rose without a thorn, and of color as yellow as the most brilliant jonquil.

Two sorts of Blessings.—"It is a great blessing to possess what one wishes," said some one to an ancient philosopher, who replied, "it is a greater blessing still, not to desire what one does not possess."

Lord Norbury's Newest.—His Lordship, while lately indisposed, was threatened with a determination of blood to the head. Surgeon C—l accordingly opened the temporal artery; and, whilst attending the operation, his Lordship said to him, in his usual quiet manner, "C——l, I believe you were never *called to the Bar?*" "No, my Lord, I never was," replied the Surgeon. 'Well, I am sure, Doctor, I can safely say, you have *cut a figure* IN THE TEMPLE.

A learned clergyman in Maine, was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher who despised education: "Sir, you have been to college, I suppose." "Yes sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the *Lord has opened my mouth to preach* without *any* learning. "*A similar event*," replied the latter, took place in *Balaam's* time, but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."

A lady looking at some stockings in a dry good store, inquired of the clerk, who was a raw lad, how high they came? The clerk very seriously answered, "I never tried them on, but believe they will reach above the knee."

Jacob Lopez, otherwise Jack Gardner, [illegible] black man of the equestrian [illegible] vehicular [illegible], has been and still is, we believe, in the habit of quadrigating, or conveying in a hack, members of the Charleston Delegation, many of whom always are lawyers, to Columbia, in order to attend the legislature. Now, Jack is a very inventive or imaginative genius, and no *poney* or chickens at a tough story; and, on one occasion, indulging his passengers rather freely with specimens of his *poetic* propensity, one of the party, a lawyer, addressed and rebuked him very gravely thus—"Jack! what unconscionable stories you are telling—where could you have contracted so shocking a habit?" "Ah!—Mass T.," said the facetious charioteer, "I been drivin, lawyers to Columby too long!"—*Charleston Courier.*

"Father," said a bright lad, the son of General W——, "have they turned the brick Church into a Grocery?" "Why, what do you mean?" said the father. "O, nothing, only I saw "Hard Cider" advertised in rear of the pulpit, on the day of the Harrison Convention," said the lad!—*Vt. Pat.*

Macklin's Advice to his Son.—I have often told you that every man must be the maker or marrer of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine. He who depends upon incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest, the most exalted kind. They are the creators of fortune and fame, and founders, and never can disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings, and turn even vicissitudes of fortune's tendency to a contrary nature. You have genius, you have learning, you have industry at times, but you want perseverance; without it you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in your mind constantly—"Perseverance."

Not Bad.—A bill concerning intermarriages between whites and blacks, being before the Massachusetts Legislature, one of the members rose and delivered himself as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: I shall vote in favor of this bill, simply because I do not wish to see a law on the statue book, regulating a mere matter of *taste*, for such I consider to be the whole question of intermarriage between persons of different color. It is purely a matter of taste, and if my friend from Nantucket wishes to marry a *black, blue or green* wife, I am content that he should have full liberty to indulge his preference to either color. All I request of him is, that when I happen to pay him a friendly visit at the Island, he will not ask me to *kiss his milk and molasses children!*"

Naked Justice.—The New York Chronicle states that Justice Bloodgood, in attempting to arrest a rioter, was so severely handled by the mob that "he lost his shirt and a majority of his pantaloons." Bloodgood, however, showed good blood, and justice was triumphant.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the North Carolina Standard.

CALM AND RATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS,

ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR 1840.

From what has already been said, it is very plainly seen, that Gen. Harrison is the *Bank candidate*, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, the *Democratic Republican candidate*, for the Presidency. In other words, Harrison is the candidate of the *monyed aristocracy*, in opposition to the rights and liberties of the people; while Mr. Van Buren is the candidate of the *free, sovereign* and *independent people* of the United States. The *former* will be supported by the whole *power and patronage of the Banks*—a power *unknown* to the *Constitution*, and at *war* with the *genius of our Government*; and the *latter*, by the unbought suffrages of a free and independent people. Now, the question arises, big with the fate of our existence as a nation, which of the two candidates, under the circumstances already stated, ought in *justice* and *reason* to succeed? Harrison has been started by the fag end of all parties, to wit: The *Bank aristocratical* party—the old *Hartford* [illegible] *blue-light Federal* party, the *Anti-*[illegible] *lition, Tariff*, and [illegible] parties; all, all contributed to the utmost of their might, a general caucus assembled, to bring into the field this modern Ajax Telamon. Now, I would ask, in all conscience, from such a [illegible] mass of absurdities and abominations, what but the most direful consequences to the country could result in the election of Harrison? It would be a complete and final triumph over the Constitution; for, let it never be forgotten, although *his conscience keepers* now endeavor to keep his opinions concealed, he *stands pledged* before the country to carry out the measures of the before-mentioned factions in all their hideous deformity. Now, then, the grand question presents itself to the judgement and understanding of every man interested in the destiny and well-being of his country, whether he will lend himself to aid in the destruction of the blood-bought Constitution of his fathers, by supporting Harrison, a mere tool in the hands of wicked and designing men, or come, like a patriotic Republican, and sustain Mr. Van Buren?

It is so perfectly obvious, that every man, with half an eye, may see it if he will, that, as Harrison is in the hands of the *Abolition and Federal Bank Whig* parties, he is to be used to *advance the interests and doctrines* of these two wicked, infatuated factions—the latter aspiring to *set aside the written Constitution* of the country, and to *control the Government by the agency of Banking corporations*; while the former still more wickedly proposes entirely to disregard the spirit of that sacred instrument, which guarantees the right of property in our slaves, and at once to *abolish slavery in the Southern States*, thus aiming, without any [illegible] the whole Southern [illegible] of this immense amount of property, acquired, in many instances, by years of the most unwearied industry and application to business; and all to gratify the whims of a set of misguided fanatics at the North. Where, then, is a patriot to be found, in whose veins runs any Southern blood, who can find it in his heart to support such a wicked and abominable combination?—a combination formed, not only to deprive us of our lawful property, but to scatter death and destruction throughout our land. If the Abolitionists of the North and the Federal Bank Whigs have united upon Gen. Harrison, I am utterly at a loss to account upon what principle of propriety the *Southern Whigs* can support the nomination.—Such is, however, their inveterate hatred of Mr. Van Buren, since his feelings and principles are in such close accordance with those of the South, that they seem to be willing, for the sake of defeating his re-election, to jeopardise, forever, the peace and happiness of this portion of the confederacy. Upon the mere cast of a *die* they appear to be determined to risk our political salvation; and but for the principles and efforts of the Democratic party, these blind, malicious, and infatuated men would, beyond question, succeed in destroying forever the blessings and liberties of the fairest portion of earth.

The *people*—the *free, sovereign*, and *independent people* of this Republic, upon whom the federal aristocracy has ever looked with contempt, as poor, ignorant, and mean, and incapable of self government, have always triumphed over, and will conquer, their implacable foes. As honest men, they have no interest in doing wrong; and if left free to act under the influence of their own unbiased judgments, they always have, and always will, do right. According to the philosophy of *their* principles, who hold in such estimation the honor of the nobility, it is perfectly natural for the *aristocracy* to make war upon the Democracy; because the former having control, per-chance, of a few thousand dollars, seeks to obtain an undue influence over the opinion of the latter, while at the same time, they may not be so well informed; but they naturally think they are *better* and *wiser* men than their poor Democratic neighbors, and therefore, ought to *control their votes*, simply because they may by sheer chance have a little more property in their possession. Whether it be acquired by inheritance or otherwise, it makes no differencee, if their souls be poisoned by the principles of aristocracy, this is their uniform practice towards those whom they term the "*common people.*"

Old John Adams, of alien and sedition law memory, and father of Johnny Q., my Jo. John, that *crack-brained Federal Abolitionist*,) once said, that in all countries, society was divided into two classes, to wit: "the *gentlemen* and the *simplemen*." "The gentlemen," being *well born*, and men of property, were to *fill all the offices*, and control the *ill born* "*simpletons*"—such as our industrious *farmers and mechanics*, whom these would-be *lords* and nobles so much despise. Here, fellow-countrymen, in bold relief, are the principles of the *Bank Aristocracy*, from the days of the elder Adams down to the present time. They then esteemed the people *base* and *ignorant*, and fit only to be the *servants* of "*the gentlemen*," and it is just so *now*; and yet, these are the men, with their despicable principles, that would have the unblushing impudence to deceive you into the support of Harrison, known to be one of their own kidney in politics, in every essential particular; for he supported the elder Adams against Mr. Jefferson, as he did the younger against Gen. Jackson. In saying thus much, far be it from me to condemn the acquisition, or enjoyment, of property obtained in an honest, and honorable way, either by inheritance or by industrious labor. It by no means necessarily follows that because a man owns property, that therefore he must be an aristocrat. Not so. I have known many gentlemen of fortune, to their honor be it said, who were as good Democrats as any in the nation; and who, in their hearts, detested the aristocracy; and I have known others, entirely destitute of property, but having tolerable educations, to be, in *principle*, as great aristocrats as ever lived. The possession of property, therefore, does not *necessarily* and *exclusively create* the aristocratical bias, though it *may* and *does produce this effect*; but it may exist to an alarming extent, *with* or *without* this contingency, from an early inculcation of false and corrupt political principles. Whenever, therefore, *property* is brought to aid in the dissemination of such intolerable principles, and seeks to acquire an undue influence over the minds of the Democracy, and of necessity, in the councils of the nation, it is time to be alarmed for the safety of our political institutions.

Our forefathers fled from the tyranny and oppression of the old world, fought and bled for liberty in the new, perfectly in vain, if within the lapse of half a century from the achievement of our nation's independence, we are again to be brought into thraldom, still more tyrannical and oppressive, through the agency of the monied aristocracy in the shape of Banks. Shall our political form of Government, which guarantees equal rights and privileges to all, be subverted by the [illegible] of Banks, and the government of a [illegible] aristocracy erected upon its ruins? Heaven forbid! But it really would seem that such is the design of the federalists, by their blind and infatuated zeal. If the madness of party spirit; the untiring labor of partizans, in and out of Congress; of *leaders* and *understrappers* of every grade; of the corruption of the press; of the falsehoods of circulars; of the defamation of hireling writers, spies, and Abolitionists; of the vast expenditure of money, of individuals, out of office and in office; of *lawyers, judges, doctors, and merchants*; together with the whole Bank power of the country, can accomplish the overthrow of [illegible] of the Government, then, indeed, no [illegible] reasonably expect it, since they all seem bent upon aiding the Abolitionists to the utmost of their power, in making Harrison the next President. But relying implicitly upon a wise and overruling Providence, in the justice of our cause, and the soundness of our principles, as well as upon the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the people; upon the honest hard working farmers and mechanics of the country, whose government it is in virtue of the bloody sacrifices, sufferings and privations of a *Washington*, and his compatriots in arms of Revolutionary memory, and cherishing in their hearts' core, the sacred principles of Republican liberty, as set forth [illegible], by the ever memorable Jefferson, the Lion of Democracy, they are roused into action, undismayed [illegible] faltering, being ever guided in the panoply of truth, they rush to the conflict, as with one heart and one mind, will unite in the pending struggle shoulder to shoulder, and rout the enemy from Democratic Maine to Republican Georgia; from good old Democratic Virginia, the father of States, to the young and blooming Democratic Missouri.

ROMEO.

THE BANK HERO.

Mr. Crary's exposition of Gen. Harrison's Military claims is admirable—the federalists have tried in vain to cover the sting of its truth by pompous indignation, but it will not do—they are fairly convicted of having set up one of the most signal humbugs of the age, as the rallying point for national enthusiasm. It never has been pretended that "Old Tip" had any claims as a civilian—his military glory is proved to be of the real "[illegible] Fuss" order—what on earth he has now to depend on but the "crackers and hard cider" we cannot see. If they will carry him into the Presidency, very well. Is it not a strange state of things, when the party that claims "all the talents," are driven to select for their standard the merest piece of fustian in twenty-six States—when the party that claims "all the decency," gather themselves together with the watch-word of "log cabins and hard cider,"—when the party that have for fifteen years been denouncing and deploring the elevation of a great general to the Presidency, *because* he was a military man, pass by contemptuously their CLAYS and WEBSTERS, to worship the cocked hat and feather of a straw captain? It admits but of one explanation. The federalists have no political sincerity. Believing in the infallibility of trick and hypocrisy, they think the lower the trick and the grosser the pretence, the better will be the chance of entrapping the people. They believe the people are steeped in ignorance and stupidity, covered with a palpable midnight darkness of soul, that renders all disguise unnecessary in their game for office. Mr. Clay feels no shame to have brought home to him all the theatrical denunciations which he once spouted so eloquently against Military Chieftains. He once united with Adams to prevent the horrible calamity of a Military President, "and for other purposes." He now unites with a Military Chieftain to prevent the horrible calamity of the re-election of a lawyer, "and for other purposes." The amount of the whole is, that it is a horrible calamity to the country, "more to be dreaded than plague, pestilence and famine," for any body to enjoy the fat of offices but Mr. Clay and his friends, and the country is very earnestly called on to believe it!—*Charleston Mercury.*

This Ruined Country.—In a recent debate in the British Parliament, Mr. Colquhoun, an Opposition member, admitted "that the trade of England, and the progress of the trade of France, and the trade of the United States showed some very curious results." It appeared that the French trade between 1[illegible] and 1835 had advanced 45 per cent. The trade of the United States advanced 64 per cent. The trade of Great Britain had advanced only 34 per cent., and during the last year, to the accounts of which he had access, British trade has fallen 10 per cent. more than that of France, and one hundred per cent. more than that of the United States. The Opposition here constantly exclaimed that Gen. Jackson was ruining commerce and the country.—*Globe.*

From the Columbian Register.

THE WHITE SLAVES.

"Gen. Harrison, when a member of the Ohio Legislature, voted that white men, when imprisoned for the non payment of small sums of money for fines or costs, should be sold at the post as slaves, at beat of drum, to serve a master until the money was earned."

This statement the federalists have the impudence to call an "old slander." But it is never theless true, in every particular to the very letter. An "old slander," is it? We have a copy of the law now before us, certified by the Secretary of the State of Ohio, and the name of William Henry Harrison is recorded among those who voted for it. But let the act speak for itself, and the reader can then see how exactly the above article describes it. The most material part of the section referred to is as follows:

"*Be it further enacted,* That when any person shall be imprisoned either on execution or otherwise for the non payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a servant to any person within the State, who shall pay the whole amount due for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days: and upon such sale being effected, the Sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of *master and servant,* until the time of servitude expires."

The Federalists say, however, that these white slaves were *thieves, robbers &c.,* This, again, is an impudent falsehood. Thieves, robbers, forgers, and that class were treated much more kindly by the laws of Ohio, than the poor people whom Gen. Harrison voted to sell as slaves. The thieves and robbers were sent to the State prison, where they were well housed, comfortably clothed and fed—taught a useful trade, and above all, were put under a *good* keeper of excellent moral character, known to be humane, though strict, appointed by the State, not because he made the best bid, but because the public had every confidence in his integrity, capacity and exemplary morals. But this Harrison law had nothing to do with such persons. It applied to trifling matters, generally not involving any moral guilt and not punishable by imprisonment, but for which small money fines are imposed; such as assaults—driving over a toll bridge in a faster gait than a walk—buying a lottery ticket—not turning out to work on the highways when warned—refusing to accept some petty town office—retailing without license—peddling tin ware without a permit—playing at nine pins, and the like. All persons transgressing in these particulars, if too poor to pay the fine or costs, on conviction might be sold like cattle in the shambles. An old revolutionary soldier, when insulted by a tory till he could stand it no longer, if he permitted the spirit of '76 to so far get the better of him as to return the insult by some trifling assault, might be knocked off to any person who made the best bid.

FEDERAL TRICKS.

A newspaper, called the "Log Cabin Advocate," is *franked* in great numbers to the people. It is in the hands of almost every Harrison man in town and country.

To show how this sheet proves the low estimate which the Federalists place upon the good sense of the people, let the following sample of *truth,* as contained in this *respectable* organ of the Harrison faction, suffice. On its first page is a coarse print, representing "a log cabin," with Harrison and an old soldier standing in front of it, and under this [illegible] these words:

"The above represents the veteran [illegible] *he now lives,* a private citizen, in the act of welcoming an old soldier into *his cabin.*"

We ask the editor of the Observer, if this is not a deliberate falsehood, circulated in this town and its vicinity, by the friends of Harrison, to cheat the people! We ask him, if General Harrison does not now live in a large two story frame house, and not in a "log cabin!"—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

ALL THE LEARNING IN FINANCE.

Extract from a letter in the Mobile Register.—Speaking of the Opposition, the correspondent says:

"They delayed the Treasury Note Bill week after week, in the hope that the Treasury would be exhausted and discredited, by the withholding of the means of supply. A batch of Treasury notes owned in Philadelphia, were actually withheld from presentation at the Treasury two weeks after they were due, and it cannot be doubted, with the design of demanding payment at the desired crisis, when payment could not be made. But these sagacious plotters against the credit of the Government forgot that the *appropriation* bills *were behind* the Treasury Note Bill, and that the Treasury could not be called upon for sums to be paid, until authorized by the appropriations of Congress, and during all the time they thought that the Treasury was going dry, it was actually filling up with the accruing revenues; and when they thought that $12,000 in Treasury drafts would break it, there was on hand a million and a half of dollars.

"The intelligence of Congressional opposition, belongs to the order of "small potatoes."

CHANGE OF OPINION.—The quiet old gentleman who lately surrendered his conscience to the keeping of a committee, has undergone a sad change of sentiment since the 16th of September, 1822. At that time he addressed a letter to the Editor of a public print in the west, in which he wrote:

"SIR: In your last paper you recommended to the candidates at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make this call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it."

Now, this same person says that "he can make no further declaration for the public eye, while occupying his present position" as a candidate for the Presidency. From this, it is to be inferred that he has either renounced the sentiments expressed with so much apparent sincerity in 1822, or that he considers himself at this time not as "offering his services to the people," but as the mere cat's paw of an unprincipled faction.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Truth, every word.—The following resolution, at a public meeting in Ohio, tells the whole story about the cause of "hard times."

Resolved, That the present embarrassments of our State and country, are attributable to various causes, among which the following are prominent, viz:

Excessive emissions of paper money;

Excessive loans from foreign countries;

Excessive importations;

Excessive expenditures on Canals, Rail Roads, &c., and an inordinate desire among the few to accumulate wealth without labor.

Brag—The capital on which the Federalists hope to elect Gen. Harrison President.

SELECTIONS.

At length, after a prolonged and severe discussion of the general politics of the country, as well as of the details of the bill, the annual General Civil Appropriation Bill passed the House of Representatives on Saturday night last, and will now come before the Senate.

Sufficiently wearied to require rest, the House is to meet this morning only with the design of adjourning over to Thursday next, and in the intervening time the Hall is to be cleaned out and ventilated, and adapted to the change of season.—*National Intelligencer of May 4*

Congress.—The House of Representatives met yesterday, for form's sake, at 8 o'clock in the morning and immediately adjourned over till Thursday, being the longest adjournment which that body could constitutionally make without the consent of the Senate.

The Senate met, and, though many members were absent, took up and passed, with some amendments, the General Appropriation Bill, which, after so many days of debate and contest, had passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last.—The amendments made in the Senate will require, of course, that the bill shall again come before the House. The Senate, after passing this bill, adjourned over to Thursday.—*National Intelligencer of May 5.*

Occupation of Oregon.—The following Joint Resolution was recently reported to the Senate by Mr. Linn, Chairman of the Select Committee, on the Oregon Territory.

Joint Resolution to authorise the adoption of measures, for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title of the United States to the Territory of Oregon is certain, and will not be abandoned.

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take immediate measures to have the boundaries of the United States on the Pacific frontier ascertained and fixed, and in the mean time he takes such measures as may be necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens residing in the Territory of Oregon.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be erected at suitable places and distances, a line of military posts from Fort Leavenworth to the Rocky Mountains, for the protection and encouragement of the Indian trade, and for the preservation of peace between the whites and Indians.

That as soon as the boundaries of the Oregon Territory are indisputably determined, one thousand acres of land shall be granted to every white male inhabitant of said Territory, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, or to his heir or heirs at law, if such there be.

That the President is hereby authorised to appoint an additional Indian agent, whose duty it shall be (under his control) to superintend the interests of the United States with any or every Indian tribe west of any agency now established by law.

That the sum of dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.—*Globe.*

Bridge across the Mississippi.—The people of St Louis have, for a long time, been thinking of building a bridge across the Mississippi at that city. The City Council [illegible] authorized Mr. Elliot to examine into the practicability and expense of such a structure. He has mad a report, of which the Gazette gives the following as the essence:

"The bridge is to be 3,000 feet long, from bank to bank, to be supported by wire cables, to have only two piers and three arches, and to be elevated above low water mark 70 feet, and above high water mark 45 feet, so as to admit of a free passage, under the arches, for the tallest steamboats. The cables are to be suspended over the two piers from towers that, from the bed of the river, rise to an elevation of 200 feet. The central arch is to be 1,300 feet long—the arches at the ends 900 feet each. The entire cost is set down at $737,566."

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, May 4, 1840.

Half past three o'clock.

This was the day for the assembling of the National Convention of Whig Young Men to respond to the Harrisburg Nomination. No tongue or pencil can give an adequate idea of the enthusiasm of this tremendous concourse of the free voters of the People from all parts of the United States; all gathered together, united with one heart and one soul on one object—the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency of the United States.

The delegations have been coming in by hundreds and thousands for the last forty-eight hours; and the very stones of the streets of Baltimore have been in motion. The procession moved off from the Eutaw House at 10 o'clock A. M.; the firing of minute guns announced its march. The whole was preceded by a band of music; and then followed the Committee of Arrangements and invited guests. Seven handsome open barouches, each drawn by four white horses, contained the Whig members of Congress. Mr. Webster was first in the barouche. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, Mr. King, of Georgia, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Graves, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Wise, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Mason, of Ohio, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Williams, of N. C., Mr. Clark, of N. Y., Mr. Garland, and a great many others of the House of Representatives, were among the company.

Then came the different delegations from the several States, each preceded by a full band of music, with standards and banners. The splendor of the pageant was beyond description. I counted seven hundred banners, some of them of the most gorgeous kind. (A full description of each will be given hereafter.) The standard of the Tennessee delegation was hung with crape, in memory of Judge White. Every State was represented in the procession, besides the District of Columbia. The delegation from the District numbered near 300; they made a very imposing appearance; their standard and banner were inferior to none in the procession. As the great picture of the Capitol, inscribed on the Washington banner, floated in the breeze, at every square, as the procession halted, you would hear a new shout from the thronging multitude who lined the street: and the waving of ten thousand handkerchiefs from the ladies in the windows told that the delegation from the Capitol were most heartily welcomed and appreciated.

The delegations from Pennsylvania and Maryland were most numerous. Each county in Pennsylvania was preceded by a different banner. Those who came from Lancaster county were decked with red roses. Several of the members of Congress walked in front of their State delegation. Mr. Cost Johnson preceded the Frederick district on foot. Mr. Ridgway was with the Ohio delegates. The banner and turnout from Pittsburg was very handsome. There was eight log cabins in the procession, drawn by six horses—one from Delaware, three from Pennsylvania, and four from Maryland.

After the State delegations, followed the Tippecanoe Clubs of Baltimore, with banners and badges. There were *eighteen thousand Delegates* in the procession. They were one hour and a quarter passing a certain point. One hundred thousand persons must have witnessed the procession. Such a sight never was before seen on this continent. More than thirty thousand strangers are in Baltimore. The stores have been closed during the day, and no business done. Every man has a badge on his coat.

The procession moved on to the Canton race ground, where pavillions and accommodations had been prepared.

A committee of one from each delegation was appointed last night to report the officers of the Convention this morning.

When the Convention arrived at the place of meeting, it was opened by a prayer from the Rev. W. Bascomb. Mr. McMahon, of Md., was chosen President by acclamation, (who had been reported by the committee.)

Mr. McMahon made an address of a few minutes. Addresses were also made by Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster.

The above is only a sketch of to day's proceedings. The Convention had not adjourned at a little after 3 o'clock.

No disturbances have occurred, as I have heard, during the day. Every thing goes on in composure, and the Whigs are united to a man. The broad-cloth coat and the hunting-shirt were seen arm in arm in the procession. The District of Columbia delegations arrived this morning, and were escorted to the Eutaw House, and heartily greeted by several thousand persons. Mr. Bradley acted as Marshal.—*National Intelligencer.*

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following facts are taken from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Senate, relative to the import and export of coin and bullion, and the coinage of the U. States' mints.

Amount of American coin and bullion exported from the 30th of September 1838, to 1839, $8,230 670.

Amount of coin and bullion imported into the U. States, from the 30th September 1821, to 1839, $168,841,504.

Amount exported during the same period, $121, 222,821.

The coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, since its establishment in the year 1793, to the year 1839, inclusive, was

Gold coin, $25,913,602 50.

Silver coin, $53,077,328 90.

The coinage, in the years 1838 and '39 at the branch mint at New Orleans, was, gold $23,490, silver, $280,403. At the Charlotte Branck Mint, during the same period, $246,932 50 were coined in gold; and at the Dahlonega Branch Mint, $231, 795.

The amount of gold from North Carolina, coined at the Philadelphia Mint, up to 1838, was 2,648, 500 dollars.

The coinage at the Mint in London, from 1816 to 1836 was, in gold £55,151,716 4s. 1½d.; silver £10,260,107 19s. 11½d.

The mines in the gold region of North Carolina, are estimated to have yielded since their discovery, $10 000,000; and their annual product at this time is about $400,000.

Mr. Betchler's private manufactory of coin, in the above region, produced from January 1831 to February 1840, of coin $2,241,840 50; and 1,729,-998 dwts. of fluxed gold.

The Asiatic Ship of War at New York.—Among the novel events of the day, is the late arrival at New York, of a vessel and cargo from Muscat on the Persian gulf. This vessel called the "*Sultance,*" or "*Royal,*" is a sloop of war, under the command of REIS ACHMED BEN HAMED, and belongs to the navy of the Iman of Muscat, the SEID SAID BEN SULTAN. Captain Achmed is the bearer of a letter and complimentary expressions, according to Asiatic usage, from Sultan SAID to the President of the United States.—*Globe.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. James D. Hall, Dr GEORGE R. JOHNSTON to Miss SARAH, daughter of Capt. John McCulloch.

In this County, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. D. Lumsden, Mr. WILLIAM MAULT to Miss ELIZABETH BRADY.

In Cabarrus County, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. John Robinson, D. D., Mr. Z. N. J. POTTS, of Mecklenburg County, to Miss MARY, daughter of John Hall, Esq., of Cabarrus.

In Cabarrus County, on the 7th instant, by Nathaniel Simms, Esq., Mr. JAMES HOLBROOKS to Mrs. EMELINE CORRELL.

In this County, on the 7th inst., by Robt. N. Fleming, Esq., Mr. WM. E. BARBER to Miss MARGARET LYERLY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town, on the 12th instant, RICHARD, infant son of Col. R. W., and Mary Long, aged 2 years and 2 months.

In Davidson County, on the 4th inst., JOS. B. DOBSON, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the Morus Multicaulis Cuttings. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
September 20, 1839. tf.

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

Attention!

Officers of the 64th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 16th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets, for drill.

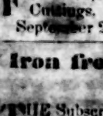
By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.,
64th Regiment N. C. Militia.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

Salisbury, N. C., April 24, 1840. tp.

HORSES FOR SALE.



A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, MAY 15, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.

Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT.

Davidson County.—Commons—COL. PHILIP HEDRICK.

Extract from the answer of Gen. Harrison's "Secret Committee," (or conscience keepers) to the Oswego Union Association:

☞ "*The policy is, that the General* [*Harrison*] MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, *while occupying his present position*"—[as a candidate for the Presidency.]

To the Public.—The undersigned, having received the appointment of Deputy Marshall to take the Census of Rowan County, an office that will require his undivided attention for some months to come, and in consequence of some other engagements of a private nature, has disposed of his whole interest in the Western Carolinian establishment to Mr. Fisher, his associate heretofore, who is authorized to make a full settlement of all the business of said concern.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Salisbury, May 11, 1840.

It will be seen by the notice of Doct. Austin above, that we have become the sole Proprietor of the Western Carolinian.—The large amount long standing due this office, makes it necessary that collections should be made forthwith. Agents will call on our subscribers who are in arrears, in the course of the next month, and we trust that they will be prepared to discharge their respective small accounts.

CHAS. F. FISHER.

☞ The communication giving an account of the meeting in Davidson, has been received, and shall appear next week,—being now unavoidably crowded out of our columns.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN DAIVDSON.

We had the gratification to be present on Tuesday last in Lexington, at a public meeting of the Republicans of Davidson County. It was one of the greatest gatherings of the people which we have ever seen on a like occasion, and was declared to be the largest political meeting ever known in Davidson. The Court House was filled with a crowd of attentive freemen, displaying deep and anxious interest in the proceedings.

After the reading of the resolutions—which may be found in another column,—setting forth in bold and decisive terms, the present views and sentiments entertained by the Republican party of the condition of the country, and the causes which have operated to produce it,—the meeting was addressed by Mr. Fisher, who was passing through town on his return to Congress;—after he had concluded, the vote was taken on the passage of the resolutions, and they were carried with great unanimity.

The call had been made for a meeting of the State Rights Republican party, and a meeting of the Republicans it was; but it seems the Federalists became alarmed at the enthusiastic manifestations of public opinion, so evident throughout the proceedings, and determined to make an effort to counteract the effect. To accomplish this, they intruded themselves into the meeting, and one of their party, Lawyer Brummel, who had previously prepared himself with a labored speech, as it afterwards appeared, came forward, and was permitted by the courtesy of the meeting to proceed in his address. He then went on to deliver an oration of some hours in length, interspersed with anecdotes, and variously filled up with the subjects of "hard times," "hard cider," "log cabins," and the battle of Tippecanoe. After many praises of a United States Bank, and all Banks, and abuse of the Administration for bringing about the "hard times," by refusing to let these Banks have the public money to speculate on, he went through a flowery glorification of Gen. Harrison for his great military achievements, proving, very clearly, to his own satisfaction, that although nobody ever found it out till lately, nevertheless the old General is, undoubtedly, one of the greatest "heroes" that has ever lived, or fought;—and, furthermore, that he not only lives in a "log cabin" and drinks "hard cider," but actually ploughs! Yes, Mr. Brummel asserted that Gen. Harrison is a poor man, and ploughs!—Now, in making this representation, the gentleman was guilty of one of two things;—he is either grossly ignorant of facts or he made a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation to deceive.—We do not pretend to say whether he is ignorant, or whether he intended to deceive the people, but in either case, we ask, how much confidence is due to the statements of a set of men who make such misrepresentations? If they do so ignorantly, why, then they are certainly not fit to inform the public on political subjects;—on the other hand, if they purposely misrepresent facts, as many of them do, with the intention to deceive, are they not unworthy of confidence, and might we not fairly conclude that all their statements are of the same kind?—We only mention this story of Gen. Harrison's being a poor man and ploughing, as a specimen of Mr. Brummel's speech; it was made up of such stuff. Now, the fact is, and no one of the party will pretend to deny it, that Gen. Harrison was raised in wealth, his father left him a large fortune, he has received, in the course of his life, from the public treasury nearly $100,000, and now holds an office in Ohio said to be worth $8 or $10,000 a year; so that, so far from being a "poor man," he has had every opportunity of becoming immensely rich, and instead of holding the plough, he probably never had his hand on one in his life, in the way of labor. We cannot pretend to say whether the old General drinks as much "hard cider" as his friends insist, to qualify him for the Presidency, but we can assert that, if he does, he drinks it in a splendid mansion—a house as fine as any in Ohio perhaps, and which is the "log cabin" where he lives.

We have not time or space to notice any other parts of Lawyer Brummel's oration; it was all pretty much of the same sort—and a specimen of the manner in which the Federal orators are trying to impose their candidate on the country.—What an opinion they must have of the intelligence of the people, to suppose that they can be carried away to the support of a feeble old man by such ridiculous stories of his manner of life—when they can show no other claims than his being a poor man—which is not the case—and his acts as a "Military Chieftain,"—the very ground of opposition that these same men urged against Gen. Jackson, only a few years ago.

FACTS *against* ASSERTION.

We understand that Lawyer Boyden from Surry county, one of the Federal orators who have undertaken to drill the people into a support of the "hard cider candidate," as they call their man, vehemently denied, in his speech at the Federal meeting held in the Courthouse last week, that Gen. Harrison ever did vote to sell white men for *debt.*—He laid particular emphasis on the word *debt,* thereby perpetrating a quibble worthy of the humblest followers of the profession.—If nothing can be called *debt* but a liability contracted by note, or bond, or bill, then Lawyer Boyden was correct,—but if "*fines and costs*" of court are *debt,* then he was guilty of a shuffling quibble to conceal facts, of which a school-boy might well be ashamed.

In our last number, we published an "extract from the Journals of the State of Ohio," to show that Gen. Harrison did vote in effect for such a law, and also published a part of a speech delivered by Gov. Lucas against the bill, to show the light in which the measure was viewed by himself, and those opposed to it.—We request the reader to look back to these official statements from the Journals of a State Legislature, and see how the facts compare with this Lawyer's assertions.

We scorn to make any statements against Gen. Harrison that are either untrue or unjust,—but being engaged in a cause that needs to be bolstered up by misrepresentation, and concealment of facts, we leave to the Federal orators the unenviable task of parrying truth, by contemptible and [illegible] faced *quibbles.*

THE CONTRAST.

Two "Conventions" were lately held in Baltimore, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of the present month;—the Federal Harrison Convention, and the Republican Convention. The manner in which these two Conventions were conducted presents a remarkable contrast, and plainly represents the two parties that now divide the country. Mark the distinction in their whole proceedings:—The Federalists spent the day in processions through the streets, with all the pageantry of a gorgeous display—preceded by bands of music, with flags and banners of every sort, size, and color under the sun—riding in splendid carriages and barouches, drawn by white horses, with gilded trappings, and then would follow log cabins, with barrels of hard cider, and gourds hanging to them. All sorts of things were seen there but Republicans, Farmers, and Mechanics—these were as scarce as in the Harrisburg Convention before it;—while all the other fine orders of gentlemen, with Anti-masons and Abolitionists, swarmed like the locusts of Egypt, as hungry for office as these plagues of Pharaoh were for the green herbage.

Now, look at the other picture;—The Democratic Republicans, like plain men,—as the most of them were—without parade, cavalcades, marching, or music—at the appointed time meet together, and proceed to the business for which they assembled;—they did what they met to do, and having accomplished their work, quietly dispersed and returned home.

The account we have given of their Convention, be it understood, is not our representation, but that of the Federalists themselves.—See the extract from one of their organs, the National Intelligencer, in another part of to-day's paper. Now let the people say which "Convention" did the thing in best style—which of the two looked most Republican;—the "log cabin and hard cider" company, with their loud professions of zeal for the interests of poor men, and their splendid parade in carriages, and displays of banners and music;—or the others, who made no flourishes and uproar, but quietly assembled, and in the same manner went home after their work. Here is profession, and here is practice.

Gen. Harrison as Minister to Colombia.—It has been stated again, and repeatedly, in the public prints, that when in the year 1828, Gen. Harrison was proposed as Minister to Colombia, Mr. Clay opposed his appointment on the score of his unfitness for the station, and incompetency to discharge its duties.—If this be not so,—it is a serious charge,—why does not Mr. Clay give it an open and decided contradiction?

It has also been stated, that Gen. Harrison was appointed Minister to Colombia on the 24th May, 1828, and that he did not set out for Colombia until November following, but drew his salary of $9,000 per year;—*that is:*—he drew four thousand five hundred dollars from the Public Treasury for staying at home, and attending to his own business!—This is the man that the Federalists now hold forth as one fit to reform the extravagance of the Government!—But this is not all, it is further stated, that Gen. Harrison drew his mileage of $8 per day for every 20 miles, on returning home as a member of Congress, after his ap-

pointment, at the same time that he was drawing nearly $25 per day, as salary for Minister to Colomb.a!—Will some of the Federal papers be so obliging as to come out, and say whether these charges are not true?

GEN. HARRISON AND ABOLITIONISM.

The Federal papers of the South vehemently deny that Gen. Harrison is an Abolitionist. We do not charge that he is, but we do say and can prove to the satisfaction of any candid man, that he was nominated in the "Harrisburg Convention" by Abolition influence, and that he is now supported by the Abolition party. For some evidence of this, we refer the reader to the letter which follows, signed "W. Hance," written by an Abolitionist in Ohio, to the Editor of the *Philanthropist*, an Abolition paper, published in Cincinnati, at Gen. Harrison's very door.—The object of the letter is to dissuade the Abolition party from nominating a candidate of their own for the Presidency, and to show the reasons why they ought to support Gen. Harrison.—He says: "Have not the Abolitionists already reason to congratulate themselves on the concessions made to their influence in the nomination of Gen. Harrison?—Most assuredly they have. Who is there that can believe that Gen. Harrison would have been the Whig candidate had it not been for Mr. Clay's Anti-Abolition speech, in the U. States Senate last Spring? Is not the Harrisburg nomination a great Abolition victory, acquired without a single direct effort of ours? And what does this promise us in future if we only remain true to our first principles?"—Can any unprejudiced Southern man read this, and deny that it is true; and if so, is there no reason for apprehension?

Here we see a band of incendiary fanatics whose whole exertions are directed to the subversion of our institutions, and the destruction of Southern rights, earnestly advocating the election of a man to the Presidency, because he was nominated by their influence—and because of the promise of future success to their principles, which his nomination has given, and his election would ensure. Is it not time for Southern men to pause, and solemnly and seriously look around, when they are called upon to co-operate with their most deadly enemies, the Abolitionists, in elevating a man to the highest office in the Government; and that, too, a man who refuses to say whether he is, or is not, in favor of the schemes of Abolition? No matter whether Gen. Harrison is an Abolitionist or not,—we know that he was nominated by the influence of these incendiary enemies of the South—we know that he is supported by them—and we know that he can only be elected by the aid of their vote. Leaving political reasons out of the question, are these not sufficient to decide Southern men against him? The Abolitionists are ready to lay aside all other preferences and go for Gen. Harrison to ensure success to their principles,—*that is*, to accomplish the destruction of the South;—the Southern Federalists are willing to sacrifice every thing and cooperate with the Abolitionists, and for what? To elect a weak old man, who is, even now, on the verge of the grave, who has heretofore declared his sentiments in favor of Abolition, but who is not permitted at present to make known his views on that or any other subject. All this they will do to oppose Republican principles and get into office.—These are facts that require the serious consideration of the people,—they can neither be denied nor disproven.

We will hereafter produce more evidence that cannot fail to convince candid and unprejudiced men that Gen. Harrison is the candidate of the Abolition party.

From the Philanthropist.

"GALENA, 3rd Month, 17, 1840.

"RESPECTED FRIEND: Thy favor of the 12th Feb., 1840, came duly to hand, and would have been answered ere now, only that I have been absent from home.

"I feel constrained to acknowledge not only my satisfaction, but high gratification with thy course in regard to the Presidential candidates. I think the Abolitionists of Ohio, and indeed of the whole west, will be quite as likely to act right in this matter, by simply spreading the naked facts before them in relation to the candidates, as they would if thou shouldst either take sides, or go against both candidates.

"But there is another thing now connected with the Presidential election, of more importance to the cause of Abolition, than the mere matter which we shall vote for of the two existing candidates. I allude to the proposed Anti-Slavery Convention to assemble at Albany, in the coming month, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating anti-slavery candidates for the Presidency. I had hoped that this matter was laid at rest where it never would be disturbed again; and it may be that the Convention will act right in the matter; but I tremble for the result—I fear it will prove the death knell to abolitionism. Don't we now know that however the two great political parties may affect to condemn and despise our principles, they yet concede to us as a body, intelligence, talent, moral worth and religious character of as high an order, as to any other portion of the community, of equal numbers!—What will they say of us should we become organized as a political party, and enter the field of political combat with our Presidential candidate? Why, they would say, that we had descended from the high moral attitude we had occupied, and entered into the strife and scramble of the more partisan for the "loaves and fishes." Where then would be that influence which now we know that we wield, and which may be brought equally to bear on either or both the existing political parties, as we may find best to answer the purposes of accomplishing our great object? Why, it would be lost—totally and irretrievably lost! Once leave the present elevated ground that we occupy, and come out with our candidates, and we can never return to it again, never! Let us then keep all the advantages that we now possess, and strive to accumulate others as fast as circumstances place it in our power.

"Wherever Abolitionists are in sufficient number to hold the balance of power, they may readily, by strict adherence to their principles, compel both of the existing political parties to acquiesce in their views, so far as to sustain their principles when in office. But with a distinct political organization of the Abolitionists, they will not either of them do it. With such organization we must necessarily in most instances, lose our votes, especially in the Presidential canvass, for a great many years—more probably forever; without such organization our votes already have their influence, and this influence will be strengthening from year to year, and ultimately, beyond all doubt, place in the Presidential chair some individual who will not only recognize, but practice upon the great and self-evident truths promulgated in the Declaration of our Independence. Have the Abolitionists not already reason to congratulate themselves on the concessions made to their influence in the nomination of Gen. Harrison? Most assuredly they have. Who is there that can believe that Gen. Harrison would have been the Whig candidate had it it not been for Clay's anti-Abolition speech in the U. S. Senate last spring? Is not the Harrisburg nomination a great Abolition victory, acquired without a single direct effort of ours? And what does this promise us in future if we only remain true to our first principles?—How can it be said that we shall never accomplish any thing without having our own candidates to vote for?—I am morally certain that we can accomplish our object without a political organization better than with, if I even thought it possible ever to accomplish it with.

"Let us then pursue our present course—let us remain true to our principles, and it will not be long before both parties will be induced to bring out such candidates as Abolitionists can consistently and conscientiously vote for; and in addition to this, and what constitutes the strongest feature of this, every Abolitionist can vote as such, and at the same time vote for the candidate of his political choice. Let it never be said then, that Abolitionist have become their own destroyers.—Let them do right themselves, and thus compel others to do so too. We have the power, and we shall be recreant to ourselves if we do not use it.

"I have written the foregoing in much haste and during the interruption of business. It might be revised and put up in better shape. As it is, if it cast any new light on the Abolition Political organization, I should be willing it should be published. I submit it to thy discretion, though I think some extracts from it might be useful. Respectfully thine,

"W. HANCE."

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Republican Convention lately held at Baltimore, published an address and resolutions, containing their principles.—The Federal Convention resolved that "Tippecanoe Clubs" should be formed throughout the country, but made no declaration of any opinions or principles of the party. From this, it appears, that Gen. Harrison's conscience keeping Committee and Guardians are not the only ones of the party who consider it impolitic to make declarations of opinion for the public eye.—According to their doctrines, the ignorant people have no right to be guilty of the impertinence of asking troublesome questions on such points. What do they know about principles?—They are told that Gen. Harrison lives in a "log cabin," that has a latch and string to the door, and drinks "hard cider;"—that is enough to show them that he is fit to be President.

Gen. Harrison and the Tariff.—When Judge Saunders asserted in his public speech at Mocksville, that Gen. Harrison voted for the Tariff of 1828,—we understand that a Lawyer of the Federal party then present denied the fact, and said that it was not so.—We have taken the necessary means to ascertain the fact, and now confirm the charge made by Gen. Saunders, and here assert that he did vote for that most odious and detestable of all Tariffs,—the second "Bill of Abominations:"—his vote stands recorded in favor of that measure on the 13th day of May, 1828,—The Journals show this fact.

☞ We last week published a correspondence which had taken place between several gentlemen of Anson County, and Gen. Harrison's Guardians. The questions were not there given literally, but in substance were the same as those propounded. The Federalists took advantage of the little circumstance of two or three words differing, and as usual, wherever there is any chance for dodging and quibbling, pronounced the whole a forgery. We publish now the literal correspondence as it occurred between these gentlemen and the Committee appointed to keep the old General, and take care of him:

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

WADESBORO', N. C., May 4, 1840.

MESSRS. AUSTIN & FISHER: Sometime in December last, we addressed Gen. Harrison a letter, requesting his views on some important subjects, which letter was handed over to his "Conscience Keepers" to answer. About the 10th of March, we received a letter from them, completely evading any answer, and similar to the "Oswego letter."

As soon as the "Oswego letter" was generally published, the friends of Gen. Harrison pronounced it a base forgery; we were, therefore, called on for the answer we received to our questions. Mr. Terry, in our absence, furnished for the "North Carolinian" the original letter from Gen. Harrison's Committee, and also, as near as he could recollect, the questions proposed to Gen. Harrison, stating in said letter, that the original was misplaced, *but called on the Committee to publish our letter.* You will discover that there is some difference in the phraseology, between our letter furnished from memory and the original list of questions; but the substance is the same. The main object of the "Oswego letter" was to show that Harrison refused to answer the questions of his fellow-citizens, and that it was an understanding "that he should make no further declaration for the public eye." In order to ward off the just indignation of the honest yeomanry of this country, in regard to such an evasive, non-committal, anti-republican mode of submitting his views, or refusing to answer, it was necessary to brand that letter as a forgery. And since the letter received by us corroborates fully the "Oswego letter," there must be some plan devised in order that our letter should also be branded with imposition, &c.; and we blush to say that there are some who are so politically dishonest, as to attribute to us, a wish to impose on the public, the letter and questions, as published in the "North Carolinian," as a correct copy of the original, when we expressly stated, that we had mislaid a copy of our letter, but gave the questions as nearly as recollected, and called on Gen. Harrison's triumvirate to publish our letter.—Suppose we had not stated that we wrote from recollection or had mislaid the original, we done Harrison no injustice, inasmuch as his letter did not answer one single question proposed, but conveyed the startling fact, "that it was impolitic for the General to make any further declaration of his opinions for the public eye."

The following is a correct copy sent to Gen. Harrison:

WADESBORO', N. C., December 28, 1839.

W. H. HARRISON, ESQ.,—DEAR SIR: The announcement of your name, by the Harrisburg Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, had naturally led us to inquire what your political sentiments are. We have thus been induced to trouble you with a few interrogatories, which we would be gratified that you would answer to our satisfaction:

1st. What are your views with regard to a United States Bank?

2nd. Your views with regard to Internal Improvements by the General Government?

3rd. Your views with regard to the admission of Florida into the Union?

4th. Whether you believe that Congress possesses the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

5th. If you ever proposed that the surplus revenue should be appropriated to purchase the slave population and emancipate them?

6th. Whether you ever directly advocated the passage of a law, having for its object the sale of Insolvent Debtors?

An early answer to the above questions would gratify Your obedient servants,

J. L. TERRY,
S. W. COLE,
E. SINCLAIR.

HARRISON'S REPLY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, 1840.

MESSRS. TERRY, COLE, SINCLAIR—GENTLEMEN:—Your letter, of the 28th December, addressed to Gen. Harrison, has been delayed thus long in consequence of the almost innumerable calls of a similar kind, and from all sections of the United States. These have, at last, so multiplied, as to render it impracticable, absolutely, for the General to respond in person. The duty, therefore, devolves upon the undersigned, members of his corresponding, and, we may add, Confidential Committee; and if the policy hereafter observed should not meet your entire approbation, you will, we trust, attribute the error rather to ourselves, than General Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of principle for the *public* eye, whilst occupying his present position.

Such course has been recommended and adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility, but, under the impression that the General's views in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day have been heretofore given to the public fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of general interest, have undergone *neither change nor modification.* The Committee are now embodying in pamphlet, those former expressed opinions, which shall be forwarded to you at the earliest moment, and which, we believe, will prove satisfactory. They are strengthened in regard to the propriety of the policy, that Gen. Harrison make no new issue to the public, from the consideration that the National Convention deemed it impolitic at the *then* crisis (and the times are certainly unaltered) to publish any thing like a general manifesto of the views of the great Whig party.

In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends in the South will receive the nomination of Gen. Harrison with something like generous confidence. When they (Southern friends) reflect upon the distinguished intelligence and character of the convention which placed him in nomination—how ably all interests, and especially, those of their particular section were represented in that body, they certainly have a *high* guarantee, that should Gen. Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.

Hoping you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy herein adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves,

Your friends,
D. GWINN, by
R. HODGES,
O. M. SPENCER,
RUFUS HODGES.

H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Sec'y.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am aware that your's is not a partizan paper; yet, I hope you will allow me to occupy a portion of your space this week, in calling attention to the Proceedings, &c., of the National Convention of the Republican Party, held in Baltimore, on the 5th and 6th instant.

It will no doubt be remembered by your readers, that the Convention at Harrisburg, which nominated Gen. Harrison,—composed, as it was of Federalists, Anti-Masons, and Abolitionists,—deemed it "impolitic to make any expression of their views" to the American People in the shape of an address. It is to contrast with this *non committal* policy, the course of the late Republican Convention which induces me now to trouble you.

Every State in the Union was represented in the Convention except *four*—South Carolina, Illinois, Delaware, and Connecticut. GOV. WILLIAM CARROLL, of Tennessee, was appointed President, with *six* Vice Presidents and *four* Secretaries.

The Convention unanimously nominated Martin Van Buren for re-election to the Presidency, and adopted the following Resolution in relation to the Vice Presidency:

"*Resolved*, That the Convention deem it expedient at the present time not to choose between the individuals in nomination, but to leave the decision to their Republican fellow-citizens in the several States, trusting that before the election shall take place, their opinions shall become so concentrated as to secure the choice of a Vice President by the electoral college."

A motion was made, that a Committee be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the principles and views of the Republican Party throughout the Union, and another Committee to draft an Address to the American People. In support of this motion, Mr. GRUNDY, of Tennessee, addressed the Convention.

"He said, that this Convention ought to come out [illegible] ments of the Republican party as here represented. If they did so, and should be right in the principles avowed, there could be no doubt that an honest, free, and independent people would sustain them. He repeated, that if this Convention were frank with the people, they would be supported, if regarded as being in the right. But if they were wrong, they would at least go down under the conscientious conviction of having performed what they believed to be their duty.—However, whether right or wrong, let us tell them what we think, and not beguile or deceive them by acting contrary to our sincere belief (Loud cheering.)

"Men who do evil, shun the light—they do not want their deeds to be seen. Now whether it is a consciousness or not that they are acting wrong, he would not say—but so it is, that the Federalists are unwilling to disclose to their countrymen the principles which govern them, or indeed whether they have any principles at all. Is it not fair to infer that they well know that if they disclose their opinions and the objects for which they are contending, that the people will never put them in office? While casting my eyes around the room, I see my Ohio friends—and this reminds me of Cincinnati and the manner in which the Whigs manage their affairs there. At the close of the late war with Great Britain, was there a man, woman, or child, in that city, who ever thought of taking up the present Whig candidate for the Presidency? Now, I do not wish to detract from the merits of that individual, for I wish that he was wiser and better, and more meritorious than he is; but let us see how he is to be made President.

"The Whigs there have a candidate whom they want to make President, and of whom four years ago very little was heard; but within the last few months no mortal man has ever grown so vastly as he. From a plain honest clerk of a county court, who interfered with nobody, and with whom nobody interfered, he has grown to be an astonishingly great man, destined in their opinions to carry all before him. But notwithstanding all this, no one can, by any possibility, come at his opinions on any of the great questions interesting to the country, nor obtain any information in regard to him, by which they can measure his fitness and capacity for the high station to which he aspires. What have his friends done in regard to him? Why, they won't let him be measured at all. They have shut him up, (I will not say in a cage, but he might as well be in one,) and will not let him have the use of pen, ink and paper, while his conscience keepers say that he shall neither speak nor write, and they will not do it for him. Now I ask this Convention, as sober, reflecting men, if this is the way to make the President for the people of the United States? I want to push this matter a little further.

"Mr. Burke, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I intend, before we leave this place, to ask him to state whether this committee does not regularly attend their candidate to the post office, when he goes for letters, to see that he gets none that are not such as they are willing that he should receive. It is true that there are many wags in the country, and that some of them may probably write hoaxing letters to the old gentleman; and his Whig advisers may wish to save him the mortification of reading them, or they may wish to save postage, which is always refunded on returning such letters to the post office. But they open all his letters for him, and where there is nothing to be said in reply, they answer them; though when there is, they will not answer them at all. Now, this is the way in which they want to make a President of the United States. It was different in old times. When Andrew Jackson was put up for the Presidency, I wonder if any man, or set of men, opened and answered his letters for him. When he received a letter, he answered it himself; and whether his opinions were right or wrong, he expressed them openly and fearlessly, without being dictated to by a human being. This was the custom of all our former Presidents, from Washington down to the present time; and it is the custom of our present Chief Magistrate. When his opinions were asked on important questions of State policy, he gave them openly and distinctly. On the subject of Abolition, which the Whig Committee will not let their candidate speak out upon, Mr. Van Buren has been most explicit. He has declared his opposition to that fell spirit, in the strongest terms; and stated in advance, that he would veto any bill passed by Congress, interfering with the question of slavery, either in the States or in the District of Columbia. But how is it with the Whig candidate? There are vast numbers of Abolitionists at the North, and though they are a troublesome set of people, their votes count as well as others. Now the Whig Committee of Cincinnati have come to the conclusion that a letter written to the Abolitionists, unfavorable to their views, would cause the loss of their votes, while a letter of a contrary character would cost them the votes of the South. Hence the necessity, on their part, for avoiding all correspondence on that subject; for whether they wrote one way or the other, they would be placed in an awful predicament.

"After a few more remarks, Mr. G. concluded by pledging himself, that the people of his State would never vote for any man, whose principles and policy were not openly and fearlessly avowed to them; and that, well knowing, and having the fullest confidence in the present Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, they would give him a hearty and efficient support."

Mr. Frazier, of Pennsylvania, then said a few words.

"He referred to the number of Delegates from the State of Pennsylvania, and remarked, that it gave a majority of 50,000 for Gen. Jackson, and asserted that at the coming Presidential election, the Democracy of the land of Penn could not be beaten by Tory Federalism. The whole Democracy of the State were here represented, and they would speak trumpet tongued to the people. "We," (continued Mr. F.) "hanging our banner on the out wall, proclaim the eternal principle, that man is fit for self-government, and by the aid of Almighty God, the people shall and will rule. They will triumph, and they shall triumph. And that party who are afraid of their principles, are unworthy of the suffrages and confidence of the people of this glorious Republic."

On the succeeding day, (the 6th,) the Committee appointed to draft Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

1. "*Resolved*, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the Departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. "*Resolved*, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence, and carry on, a general system of internal improvements.

3. "*Resolved*, That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local or internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just, or expedient.

4. "*Resolved*, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence, or foreign aggression.

5. "*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every branch of the Government, to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised, than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

6. "*Resolved*, That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe that such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. "*Resolved*, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts [illegible] Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, [illegible] are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. "*Resolved*, That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. "*Resolved*, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book."

An Address to the American People was reported, read, and adopted by the Convention; but as I have not yet read this paper, I will say nothing of it. But, as I will again remark, Messrs. Editors, I wish to call the attention of the peple to the open, manly, and frank avowal of their principles by the Republican Convention. I urge them to scan closely the genuine doctrines of the old Republican party, and the strong denunciation of the Abolitionists, to be found in the Speeches and Resolutions of this Convention, and contrast them with the "*hide and seek*" policy adopted by the Harrisburg Convention. We see the Republicans boldly proclaiming the principles upon which they are willing to rise or fall, before the People;—while the leaders in the Harrisburg Convention and the supporters of Harrison generally, labor most assiduously to *conceal* their principles from the People, and hope, by the cry of "Hard Times," "Hard Cider," "Log Cabin" &c., to cheat the people and get into office. One party openly and boldly proclaims its principles—the other seeks to humbug the people with false issues.

Which will the people trust?

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Beauties of the Paper System!—Seventy-five dollars of Brandon money was recently sold in Natchez, for *seventy-five cents!* Who are the sufferers? The mechanic and working man. We venture to say that those concerned in the operations of the Bank, are better off now than when they commenced. We need not go beyond the limits of our own city to prove the correctness of our remarks.—*Baltimore Republican.*

The Proceedings of the Democratic Republican Meeting of Randolph have been received, and will appear next week.

MOCKSVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE house and lot belonging to the Subscriber, at Mocksville, Davie County, will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the 26th of this month, (May.) The premises are exceedingly desirable, either as a family residence or as a business establishment. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS.

Mocksville, N. C., May 18, 1840. 2t.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a very large number of the State Rights Republicans of Davidson County, assembled in the Court house at Lexington, on the 12th May, 1840.—On motion,

GERSHAM TUSSEY was called to the Chair, DANIEL T. WARNER, Esq., Col. SAM'L. HARGRAVE and Maj. GEORGE SMITH, were appointed Assistant Chairmen, and F. G HARGRAVE, and J. H. THOMPSON, requested to act as Secretaries.

John L. Hargrave then rose, and offered the following Preamble and Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

PREAMBLE:

WHEREAS, it is one of the dearest rights of the people, peaceably to assemble together, and compare opinions upon all matters of general importance.—And, whereas, it is especially our duty to do so, and to express our opinions *fearlessly* at the present crisis—when the advocates of principles to which we have been heretofore uniformly and steadfastly opposed, are making every effort to deceive the people, as to the true issues now before them for their decision—when they are inculcating the opinion, that the present depressed condition of the country ought to be attributed to the present Administration of the General Government; thereby attempting to screen the Banks of the country, from the censure to which they are justly obnoxious, and to keep out of view the true causes of the present state of things.—When, in a word, under the disguise of popular names, and taking advantage of the distresses of the people, the old Federal party is seeking to regain its long lost power;—therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the withdrawal of thirty millions of paper money, by the Banks, from circulation within a short period, was in itself sufficient to produce great pressure upon the trade and business of the country, and when taken in connexion with the fall in the price of cotton in the foreign market, was sufficient to cause the present state of things.

2. *Resolved*, That we believe if the Banks would return to the exercise of their appropriate functions, and the price of cotton should rise in Liverpool, we should no more hear the cry of "*hard times*."

3. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the plan recommended by the Secretary of War, for re-organizing the militia.—And, we are still more opposed to the plan recommended by Gen. Harrison, for drilling the youth of the country;—the cost of which he himself estimated at nearly two millions of dollars annually.

4. *Resolved*, That the plan advocated by a portion of the Federal party, for the General Government to assume the debts of the several States, merits the severest reprobation of every friend of the South—the effect of its being to make North Carolina, who owes no debt, responsible for the debts of other States.

5. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the election of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison to the Presidency,

1. Because we are not satisfied of his fitness in any point of view, to fill that office;—we are opposed to him, both on the ground of personal unfitness, having reference to his age, and general want of ability; but, also, mainly for the following reasons:

2. Because he is opposed to our principles—which are the principles of the old Republican party of '98 and '99.

3. Because he is in favor of a system of extravagant appropriations for Internal Improvements—a system the effect of which has always been to tax the South to make roads and canals in the North and West:—we believe Gen. Harrison to be in favor of such a system, because his votes and speeches on this subject while in Congress, were of the most ultra character;—and, because his friends in Congress now openly proclaim, that, if he should be elected, the system will be revived.

4. Because he is in favor of taxing the South to raise money to buy our own slaves,—having declared it to be an object dear to his heart to appropriate the surplus revenue for that purpose.

5. Because he was nominated, and is supported, by a party which has always refused justice to the South, on the subject of Abolition Petitions;—that party having uniformly voted for the reception and consideration of such petitions.

6. Because we believe the substitution of Gen. Harrison in place of Mr. Clay, affords ground for suspicion as to his soundness on that subject. [illegible] in; having declared in a public speech that he would abandon it only when the grass should grow in the streets of the Southern Cities. And not even then, unless he should be satisfied that such a state of things was the effect of the Tariff.

8. Because, on the subject of the currency, he and his party propose nothing for the relief of the country, and oppose every thing.

9. Because he refuses to answer any inquiries which may be sent to him on any subject, either from friend or foe,—and has placed himself in the hands of an irresponsible *Committee*, who gravely ask the people to hold *them responsible*—thus putting him out of the reach of the people, while in the attitude of a candidate for their suffrages.

10. Because he voted in the Ohio Legislature to sell free white men for the payment of fines and costs of Court.

6. *Resolved*, That the most of us here present have been uniformly opposed, heretofore, to the election of Mr. Van Buren; we believe still, that there is much to condemn in his conduct,—but forced as we are to make a choice between him and Gen. Harrison, and opposed to the latter, for the reasons already advanced—we can have no hesitation to avow our determination to vote for the former.—A just self-respect, however, on the one hand, and fair dealing on the other, require us to make the explicit declaration, that he is not our choice.—We believe, nevertheless, that he will compare favorably with Gen. Harrison, on several points.—He stands pledged to the South—and the pledge was given under circumstances which leave no doubt of his sincerity—to veto any measure interfering in any way with slavery;—he is opposed to any increase of the Tariff, and he is opposed to any system of extravagant appropriations for Internal Improvements.

7. *Resolved*, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. *Charles Fisher* for the course he has pursued in Congress,—that we have unimpaired confidence in his integrity and fidelity to the principles upon which he was elected,—that we approve *particularly* of his vote on the New-Jersey Election case; solemnly believing that it was a high-handed attempt on the part of the Governor and Council, to reverse the *deliberately* expressed will of the people of that State.

After these resolutions were read, Mr. Fisher addressed the meeting in a very able and eloquent speech, exposing with triumphant success, the insincerity of the professions of the Federal party in favor of retrenchment and reform—showing clearly, that while they are willing to reduce the salaries of the public officers to the amount of a few hundred dollars, they are voting to appropriate millions for purposes of internal improvement, in which the South is not interested.

When Mr. Fisher concluded, the question was called on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously, with the exception of a few whipsters of the Federal party, who were present, and who vainly attempted to disturb the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a Committee to confer with similar Committees from other Counties in this District, in regard to the selection of a Republican Elector.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Central Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, with power to appoint Committees in each Captain's District.

The blank in the first resolution was filled with the names of Jas. P. Humphreys and Alfred Smith, Esqrs.

The blank in the second, with the names of Levi Trantham, William McCrary, Sen., Andrew Sink, Philip Grimes, Capt. Geo. Miller, Nathan C. Parks, F. G. Hargrave, Henry Rounsoville, William A. Taylor, Jesse H. Hargrave, and James P. Humphreys.

On motion of R. Harris, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian.

The meeting then adjourned.

GERSHAM TUSSEY, Chairman.

DANIEL T. WARNER, SAMUEL HARGRAVE, GEORGE SMITH, } Assistant Ch'n.

F. G. HARGRAVE, J. H. THOMPSON, } Secretaries.

More Good Things,
JUST RECEIVED.
AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,	Lemons,
Herrings,	Pine Apples,
Codfish,	Bannanas,
Mackarel,	Malaga Grapes,
Cheese,	Hyson Tea,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,	Powder and Shot,
	London Mustard,
	" Porter,
Anchois,	English Walnuts,
First rate Oysters,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,	Figs,
	Hazle Nuts,
Spanish Cigars—best,	Albany Ale,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,	Newark Cider,
	Essence of Cinnamon,
Starch,	" Mint,
Soap,	" Cloves,
Molasses,	All kinds of Cordials,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	All kinds of Wines,
Coffee,	All kinds of Liquors,
Raisins,	All of the best quality and latest importations;
Almonds,	
Oranges,	

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

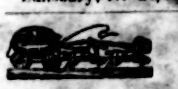
Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. ...ing in Raleigh ...days and Fridays at 2 A. M., ... and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer*, *Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

Painting.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Noah Partee's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

WILLIAM OTRICH.

Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840. F

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to **No. 1**, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. F

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. P. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. F

NAILS,

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co.

THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, *wholesale or retail*, on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840. F.

Just Recd. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail,

100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
16 Hogsheads Sugar.
15 do. Molasses,
250 Sacks Salt,
10 Dozen German grass sythes,
6 do. English grain do.,
50 Barrels superfine flour,
20 Boxes bunch Raisins,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, March 27, 1840. tf—

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

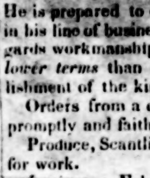
for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats*, *Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.



CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN C. PARKS.

... Feb. 7, 1840. F

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

To Owners of Mills.

YOU are respectfully solicited to call on Joseph Haines, Esq., at Fulton, Davie County, Hugh Martin, of Stokes, and William Doss of Surry, and see their mills in operation, upon the patent plan of Napier & Gilbirt combined. We hesitate not in saying, that they are superior to any mills now in operation, for speed in grinding, simplicity of construction, and durability. They will grind from 16 to 20 bushels of rye, and from 12 to 16 bushels of corn, into good bread meal per hour.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers at Mocksville, who will be happy to execute all orders in their line of business. Letters addressed to them at Mocksville, N. C., will be promptly attended to. FOSTER, GILBIRT, & HALL.

April 17, 1840. 4.

A mill, on the plan above mentioned, has been executed for me, to my entire satisfaction by Mr. Hall. I believe the above statement is correct. If any person will come and examine, I doubt not but they will be well pleased. Given under my hand, the 4th April, 1840. WM. DOSS.

I examined Mr. Doss' mill, and found the above statement to be correct. I think its simplicity and durability surpasses any thing of the kind I ever have seen. I think any person interested in mills would do well to call and examine for themselves. Given under my hand, the 4th of April, 1840.

H. G. HAMPTON.

DAVIE COUNTY, N. C., April 15, 1840.

I certify that I have one of Napier's patent Mills, with one of Gilbirt's improved Mill Spindles, which fills my expectation to the full. The work was done in workmanlike order by Daniel Sheck, whom I can recommend as a young man who I think may be relied upon for steadiness of habits or mill-right work. I am well pleased with the performance of what he has done for me, and have ground twelve bushels and a half of corn to the hour. Given under my hand. JOSEPH HANES.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons*.

SIMEON HELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash*, or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. [February 21, 1840. F

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of **Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS**, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED
OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Number Six,

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS'.

Feb. 21, 1840. F

FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 28, 1840. F

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at

Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'.

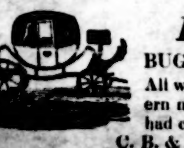
TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medical purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 21, 1840. F



FINE NORTHERN

Barouches,

BUGGIES & SULKIES,

All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed **Castor Oil.** Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 326 Acres of Land, situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., on the north side of main Packolet river, lying on both sides of Colter's ford road, leading from Spartanburg to Rutherfordton. Any person wishing to purchase the above described land will please meet the Subscriber at Spartanburg Court-House on the 1st of June. He will remain there five days for the purpose of selling all lands heretofore advertised by him in The Western Carolinian. He will, also, be at Greenville C. H. on the 8th of June, where he will remain five days for the same purpose. JAMES P. PONDER.

ALSO, 265 Acres of Land, situated in the State and District aforesaid, belonging to the heirs of William Weaver, deceased.

J. P. PONDER, Executor.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840. 3w.

LA TH,

Grandsired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, the Champion of America—Winner of the Great Match Race, the North agaist the South—$20,000 aside!

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,
LATH,

BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his second Season *at Salisbury*, which commenced *on the 21st ultimo*, and *will end on the 20th of June next*, at $20 the Season, and $30 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom.—

☞ Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. 28—F

PEDIGREE:

I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvillina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inces high, with good bone and capital action. At three years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

Lath was a race Horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be supassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, ... for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal getter Lath stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always find Lath at home, as he will not be removed from his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances, during the Season. [March 13, 1840.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1829. tf.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

TWIN COTTON SEED.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rhumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

Twenty-Five Cents Reward!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th of February last, an Apprentice boy named JOSEPH STONE. He is about 17 years old.

I hereby caution all persons against harboring said Apprentice, as the law will be enforced against any who may transgress in this respect. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Davidson County, N. C. but no charges paid.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Davidson County, May 1, 1840. 4w.